CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1832. [NO. 766.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on liberal terms, that desirable body of LAND, on Deep River, in Chatham County, which was devised to Mrs. C. Cameron by the late M. McQueen. There are few tracts of Land which present stronger inducements to the purchasers of real estate, than this. No dwelling house or other tenement has been erected upon it—but it offers an extensive settlement to one desirous of farming on a large scale, for it embraces One Thousand Acres, a large portion of which, from the light and sandy nature of the soil is particularly adapted to the culture of Cotton. There are also, between eighty and one hundred acres of first rate Low Grounds, now open and prepared for cultivation, together with one of the most extensive and desirable ranges in the country for stock of every description. This Land adjoins the Land of P. A. Stedman and others and lies immediately on the Fayetteville road, about three miles below the Plantation of Peter Evans, Esq.—Those desirous of purchasing will please make application to the Subscriber, in the town of Pittsborough.

HUGH McQUEEN,
Trustee for Mrs. C. Cameron.
January 26, 1832. 65-8w.

A Silver Watch Case Lost.

ON the road from Fayetteville to Campbell's Bridge, Drowning Creek, about the 1st December last, the CASE of a large ENGLISH WATCH—and in the bottom when lost, the papers of several Watch Makers, among them recollected, were the names of Wm. Hunter, Campbellton (Scotland) and John Campbell, Fayetteville. The finder will confer a favor and be liberally rewarded, by leaving the above with J Campbell of this town, or returning it to the owner,

EDW'D McNAIR.
Near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C.
January 31, 1832. 65-2w.

THE CORRECT TIME,

MAY be obtained of Wm. Widdifield in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel, who will take an accurate observation every fair day.

And who would through this medium, inquire of the Gentleman who calculated *Gales's North Carolina Almanac*, by what means he makes *C* the Dominical or Sunday Letter for the present year? According to the *old fashioned Rule*, there should be *two* letters for the year, (being leap year,) one for January and February, and which is *A*, the other for the remainder of the year, and which is *G*. If the Gentleman should find or believe himself to be correct, he will oblige me by furnishing his rule of calculation.

Fayetteville, Jan 20, 1832. 64 3t.

All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD

One Gig and Harness for sale.
January 23, 1832. 64tf.

New Goods.

JAMES BAKER informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has this day recommenced business in the Store on the north side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of C. P. Mallett, Esq He is now opening a general and well selected assortment of

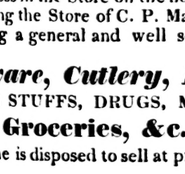
Hardware, Cutlery, Paints,
OILS, DYE STUFFS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Groceries, &c.
All of which he is disposed to sell at prices unusually low.
January 23, 1832. 64 6w.

Old Copper.

CASH paid for a quantity of old COPPER, by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:
20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
Also, a well selected lot of
DRY GOODS,
among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.
January 24.



BOOK STORE REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. K. T. Morgan, on the north side of Person street, third door east of the Market Square, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of

Books & Stationary,
BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.
JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, Jan. 24, 1832. 64tf.

MOLASSES.

4 Hhds. prime new crop MOLASSES, just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 17. 63tf.

CHEESE.

8 Casks prime CHEESE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

Sugar, Mackerel, &c.

5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 bbls. do do.
Bbls. Mackerel No. 2.
Boxes sperm Candles,
Cotton Bagging, &c. &c.
Just received per Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

Tin Plate.

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

MALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE next Session of the Subscriber's CLASSICAL SCHOOL, at his residence near Pittsborough, will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue the usual time. Due attention will be paid to the moral and religious instruction of Pupils. As the number is limited to *sixteen*, it is desirable that such as may wish to place Pupils under his care, would make early application.

TERMS—Board and Tuition per session $65, payable in advance. The second Session of the year will begin the latter part of July.—No extra charge is made for those that remain during the vacation which occurs between the two sessions.

WM. H. HARDIN
January 14, 1832. 63-4w.

Pittsborough Academy.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday being the 6th of February.—Terms, the same as heretofore. Having rented a commodious house, I would gladly receive six young gentlemen as boarders.

P. LE MESSURIER.
January 15, 1832. 64-6w.

Carthage Hotel.

MOORE COURT HOUSE, N. Carolina.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has had a large addition built to his Dwelling House, also a convenient Boarding House, divided into small rooms for the purpose of accommodating those who may wish private rooms, which will render the establishment more accommodating. His Table will be supplied with the best the country will afford.

☞His Stables are in ample order and filled with the best of provender. With care and attention, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

A McDONALD.
Carthage, Moore County, Jan. 20, 1832. 64-6t

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which are,
Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.

Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.
Fayetteville, August 4th 1831 40-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.

SAM. F. NELSON.
December 31, 1831. 61-3m.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F. Nelson, proprietors of said Company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company

SAM'L F. NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney.
January 3, 1832. 61 tf.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.

BENJAMIN RUSH,
For the Henrietta Steam Boat Company.
Fayetteville, Jan. 4. 62 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of

Dry Goods,
In his New Brick Building near Market Square,
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Sattinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.

ALSO,
A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.

JNO. McARN.
January 4, 1832.

For Sale,

An excellent second hand
CARRIAGE,
an elegant
BAROUCHE,
and one common Barouche.
J. McARN.
January 4, 1832. 63tf.

Fresh Lime.

150 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 17. 63tf.

GALES & SONS' N. CAROLINA ALMANACK,

FOR
1832,
Received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by E. J. HALE.
October 18

CONGRESS.

MR. HAYNE'S SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.

(CONCLUDED.)

In Senate, Monday, Jan. 16, 1832.

Thus, while our population has increased nearly three-fold, our foreign commerce has not advanced at all. Sir, if Washington's free trade system had continued unto this day, (for be it remembered that Alexander Hamilton's protecting system was essentially a system of free trade, imposing duties only of from 5 to 7½ per cent.) can it be doubted that we should now have had a tonnage of two millions and a half, and that our exports would have amounted to 150,000,000? I am told that one of the ablest financiers in this country has recently declared that he should consider an average duty of twelve or fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, as abundantly sufficient for all the purposes of revenue; and that, under such a system, our imports and exports would, in his opinion, exceed a hundred millions of dollars the very first year. I know, Mr. President, that it has sometimes been said, that the evils under which the South is suffering arise from the over-production of cotton; but this is not so. Cotton is an article, the production of which cannot be overdone. It is the cheapest of all known raw materials. It is fast superseding silk, wool, hemp, and flax, all over the world. As a proof of this, I will advert to the fact, that, during a period, in England, when her woollen manufactures advanced from five millions of pounds sterling to six, the cotton manufactures progressed from one million to more than thirty. If you would take off your duties, and throw open to us the markets of the world, American cottons would, to a great extent, supersede all others, and we should find a market, not for one, but two millions of bales. The whole South would then, indeed, become a "garden spot." But it is insisted by the supporters of the protecting system, that its only effect is to make our goods come cheaper. Sir, if this were true, I will venture to assert, that the manufacturers themselves would be the very first to abandon the system. Their object, certainly, is not to lessen, but to increase their prices. Even if this were the case, however, I am unable to discover how the cotton planter could be compensated for the loss of his market. How is this supposed reduction to be brought about? By competition, say the gentlemen, between the British and the American manufacturer. But if it is competition that is to produce this reduction of prices, the manufacturer, on both sides, must be put on an equal footing. What sort of competition is that which is founded on a discrimination of fifty per cent. in favor of one of the parties? And if, in spite of such a discrimination, the contest can be maintained at all, is it not, by that fact, put beyond dispute, that but for the tax, the prices would be still further reduced? Gentlemen take it for granted, that the competition among the foreign manufacturers is not sufficiently great to reduce the price to the very lowest rate. They even tell us of combinations among them to keep up their prices. Sir, such combinations are utterly impossible. How are the manufacturers of iron, in Sweden, Russia, & England, or the cotton and silk manufacturers of France, to enter into a combination? The thing is ridiculous. No, sir, if the duties were taken off, the prices of goods would be reduced to their minimum, and much lower than they are now in this country, and it is for this reason, and this only, that the manufacturers are protesting against it. But, sir, where is the evidence to be found that the tariff has produced any reduction whatever, in the prices of the protected articles. Is there any other foundation for the assertion than this: that the prices of cottons, woollens, and iron, have actually fallen since 1824? But all other articles have likewise fallen, protected and unprotected. Real and personal estate, cotton, flour, and tobacco, all—all have gone down; and most of them fallen in a much greater degree than woollens, cottons, and iron. Has the tariff done all this? What say the gentlemen? I have here a price current containing the prices of 250 articles, in 1816 and 1831. From this it appears that there has been an universal reduction in the price of articles of every description, and that those admitted duty free have been reduced, at least in an equal ratio with those paying duties. Indeed, sir, I think that a careful examination of this table will shew, that reduction in the protected articles has not been so great as in the others. But the reduction has not been confined to this country. It has taken place in England, and all over the world, in an equal, nay, in a greater degree. The very articles most highly protected in this couutry, cottons, woollens, and iron, are now selling in England much lower than they can be obtained here. This is a fact perfectly notorious to every importing merchant, and I have abundant evidence of it now in my hands. There are statements shewing that such goods have actually been imported within the last year, in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere, and after paying the duties of from 50 to 100 per cent. have been sold as low as the domestic manufacture. Sir, I ascertained, before I left home, that the whole quantity of cotton goods imported into Charleston during the last year paid an average duty of fifty per cent., and then they were sold as low as American cottons of the same quality. But I am really ashamed to argue a question so self-evident. How can taxes possibly lessen prices? How can protection diminish the cost of production? What are the elements of price? Are they not the cost of the raw material—the wages of labor—and the interest of capital; and how can these be lessened by a tax on the article? To say so, is to reverse all the rules of proportion. Gentlemen might as well contend, that two added to five make three, as that fifty per cent. added to the cost of an imported article, lessens its price. If gentlemen can believe this, they may believe any thing. But the truth is, Mr. President, this whole matter of the reduction in the price of goods is very easily explained. It depends on general causes, which have operated to a certain extent all over the world. From a thorough investigation of the subject, which has taken place in Great Britain, it is found to have resulted from the appreciation of the currency, improvements in machinery, and the general restoration of peace. The resumption of specie payments, and the diminished supply of the precious metals, is calculated to have lessened the circulating medium to the amount of upwards of £500,000,000. The effect of this single cause has been, within the last ten years, the reduction of prices in that country to the amount of thirty-five per cent. to which fifteen per cent. may be added for the other causes above mentioned—making in the whole a reduction of almost fifty per cent. in the money price of all articles. The same thing has taken place in this country, and, therefore, when gentlemen allege that the price of manufactures has fallen, the naked fact proves nothing, unless they can show that they have fallen in a greater degree than other articles in this country, and similar articles abroad. But this is so far from being the fact, that the truth is, that the protected articles have fallen *less in proportion* than those which receive no protection. Cotton is a striking example, which has, in a few years, fallen to one third of its value, while no protected article has, in the same period, fallen one half.

I trust, sir, that we have now made out our case; that we have shown the unjust and unequal operation, in every point of view, of this system, and that, as far as the South is concerned, and the West also, though not in the same degree, it is an unmitigated system of burdens. And, even with regard to the favored section, I would submit, how far it is wise to insist upon a system which can only be maintained at the expense of other sections. Sir, I feel too much confidence in the justice and magnanimity of our Northern brethren to suffer myself to doubt their willingness to abandon this system if they could see it in the light that we do. It may enrich them for the moment, but the prosperity it creates is artificial, and will assuredly be unsubstantial. No country can be permanently benefitted by a system of bounties. This system may destroy the South, but it will not permanently advance the prosperity of the North. It may depress us, but cannot elevate them. Besides, sir, if persevered in, it must annihilate that portion of the country from which the resources are to be drawn, that are to enrich the Northern manufacturers. And it may be well for gentlemen to reflect, whether adhering to this policy, would not be acting like the man who "killed the goose which laid the golden eggs." Let gentlemen be assured, that this is a system which cannot possibly last. It will sooner or later, be utterly overthrown. Would it not be well, therefore, for them to seize this favorable occasion to make some sacrifice of their peculiar interests to the general welfare?

In concluding, Mr. President, what I have to say on this branch of the subject, I must take the liberty of presenting a few general considerations. In a broad view of the question, it never can be expedient to introduce into a country the manufacture of any article that cannot be produced as cheaply at home as it can be obtained from abroad. There are some such now made in this country, and their ability to sustain themselves, without protection, is unquestionable. The only exception I would admit to the rule I have laid down, relates to articles strictly necessary to national defence. I do not allude to the habiliments of a soldier, or to articles necessary to his consumption, but to *arms* and *munitions of war*. It is the true policy of all nations to "buy where they can buy cheapest." This is the very instinct of our nature, and when we depart from it in national concerns, we violate the soundest principles of political economy, a science which is in fact but the lessons of wisdom and an enlightened experience applied to the affairs of nations. Sir, the restrictive policy is founded on the triumph of the selfish principle. It assumes that the natural position of nations towards each other is one of enmity and rivalship, founded on a supposed opposition of interests. The doctrine of the old school was, that, what was gained by one nation, was necessarily lost by another.

The plain and seemingly obvious truth, that in a fair and equal exchange of commodities, all parties gained, is a noble discovery of modern times. The contrary principle naturally led to commercial rivalries, wars, and abuses of all sorts. The benefits of commerce being regarded as a stake to be won, or an advantage to be wrested from others by fraud or by force, governments naturally strove to secure them to their own subjects; and when they once set out in the wrong direction, it was quite natural that they should not stop short till they ended in binding, in the bonds of restriction, not only the whole country, but all of its parts. Thus we are told that England first protected by her restrictive policy her whole empire against all the world, then Great Britain against the colonies, then the British isles against each other, and ended by vainly attempting to protect all the great interests and employments of the State by balancing them against each other. Sir, such a system carried fully out, is not confined to rival nations, but protects one town against another, considers villages, and even families as rivals; and cannot stop short of "Robinson Crusoe in his goat skins." It takes but one step further to make every man his own lawyer, doctor, farmer, and shoemaker—and, if I may be allowed an Irishism, his own seamstress and washerwoman. The doctrine of free trade, on the contrary, is founded on the true social system. It looks on all mankind as children of one common parent—and the great family of nations as linked together by mutual interests. Sir, as there is a religion, so I believe there is a *politics of nature*. Cast your eyes over this various earth—see its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks, and fertile fields. Notice its different productions—its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not read the design of the great Creator (written legibly in his works) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them. Commerce, sir, restricted even as she has been, has been the great source of civilization and refinement all over the world. Next to the Christian religion, I consider FREE TRADE in its largest sense as the greatest blessing that can be conferred upon any people. Hear, sir, what Patrick Henry, the great orator of Virginia, whose soul was the very temple of freedom, says on this subject—"Why should we fetter commerce? If a man is in chains, he droops and bows to the earth, because his spirits are broken, but let him *twist the fetters from his legs*, and he will stand erect. Fetter not commerce! Let her be as free as the air. She will range the whole creation, and return on the four winds of Heaven, to bless the land with plenty."

But, it has been said, that free trade would do very well, if all nations would adopt it; but as it is, every nation must protect itself from the effect of restrictions by countervailing measures. I am persuaded, sir, that it is a great, a most fatal error. If retaliation is resorted to for the honest purpose of producing a redress of the grievance, and while adhered to no longer than there is a hope of success, it may, like war itself, be sometimes just and necessary. But if it have no such object, "it is the unprofitable combat of seeing which can do the other the most harm." The case can hardly be conceived in which permanent restrictions, as a measure of retaliation, could be profitable. In every possible situation, a trade, whether more or less restricted, is profitable, or it is not. This can only be decided by experience, and if the trade be left to regulate itself, water would not more naturally seek its level, than the intercourse adjust itself to the true interests of the parties. Sir, as to this idea of the regulation by government of the pursuits of men, I consider it as a remnant of barbarism disgraceful to an enlightened age, and inconsistent with the first principles of rational liberty. I hold government to be utterly incapable, from its position, of exercising such a power wisely, prudently, or justly. Are the rulers of the world the depositories of its collected wisdom? Sir, can we forget the advice of a great statesman to his son—"Go, see the world, my son, that you may learn with how little wisdom mankind is governed." And is our own government an exception to this rule, or do we not find here, as every where else, that

"Man, proud man,
Robed in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heav'n
As makes the angels weep."

The gentleman has appealed to the example of other nations. Sir, they are all against him. They have had restrictions enough, to be sure; but they are getting heartily sick of them, and in England, particularly, would willingly get rid of them, if they could. We have been assured, by the declaration of a Minister of the Crown, from his place in Parliament, "that there is a growing conviction, among all men of sense and reflection in that country, that the true policy of all nations is to be found in unrestricted industry." Sir, in England they are now retracing their steps, and endeavoring to relieve themselves of the system as fast as they can. Within a few years past, upwards of three hundred statutes, imposing restrictions in that country, have been repealed; and a case has recently occurred there, which seems to leave no doubt that, if Great Britain has grown great, it is, as Mr. Huskisson has declared, "not in consequence of, but in spite of, her restrictions." The silk manufacture, protected by enormous bounties, was found to be in such a declining condition, that the government was obliged to do something to save it from total ruin. And what did they do? They considerably reduced the duty on foreign silks; both on the raw material and the manufactured article.—The consequence was, the immediate revival of the silk manufacture, which has since been nearly doubled.

Sir, the experience of France is equally decisive. Bonaparte's effort to introduce cotton and sugar has cost that country millions; and, but the other day, a foolish attempt to protect the iron mines spread devastation through half of France, and nearly ruined the wine trade, on which one-fifth of her citizens depend for subsistence. As to Spain, unhappy Spain, "fenced round with restrictions," her experience, one would suppose, would convince us, if any thing could, that the protecting system in politics, like bigotry in religion, was utterly at war with sound principles and a liberal and enlightened policy. Sir, I say, in the words of the philosophical statesman of England, "leave a generous nation free to seek their own road to perfection." Thank God, the night is passing away, and we have lived to see the dawn of a glorious day. The cause of free trade must and will prosper, and finally triumph. The political economist is abroad; light has come into the world; and, in this instance, at least, men will not "prefer darkness rather than light." Sir, let it not be said, in after times, that the statesmen of America were behind the age in which they lived—that they initiated this young and vigorous country into the enervating and corrupting practices of European nations, and that, at the moment when the whole world were looking to us for an example, we arrayed ourselves in the cast-off follies and exploded errors of the old world, and, by the introduction of a vile system of artificial stimulants and political gambling, impaired the healthful vigor of the body politic, and brought on a decrepitude and premature dissolution.

I had intended, Mr. President, to have said something of the constitutional question, but have already taken up so much of your time, that I shall not now enter into it. I must be permitted however, to remark, that the gentleman is mistaken in supposing that this objection to the protecting system is of recent origin. Up to 1824, the question had not been much considered, simply because the protection which manufactures had derived was merely incidental to duties imposed for revenue. The act of 1790 was surely of that character; and even the act of 1816 provided for a diminution, and not an increase of duties. But when, in 1824, the true character of this system was developed, the constitutional objection was plainly and strongly insisted upon. Here is the language, sir, that I, myself, held on that occasion, on this floor.

"Will gentlemen point out to me, if they can, *the power* which this government possesses to adopt a system for the avowed purpose of encouraging particular branches of industry. It is my sober and deliberate opinion, that the Congress of the U. States have no more power to pass laws for the purpose of directly or indirectly inducing any portion of the people to engage in manufactures, than they have to abolish trial by jury, or establish the inquisition."

Since that period, the Legislatures of every Southern State have denounced this system as a violation of their constitutional rights. It was but the last year that South Carolina recorded on the journals of the Senate, her solemn protest against it "as utterly unconstitutional, grossly unequal, and oppressive, and such an abuse of power as is incompatible with the principles of a free government and the great ends of civil society." I do not know, sir, where the constitutional objections to this system are better summed up, than in the very address of the Free Trade Convention of Philadelphia, to which the gentleman has referred for another purpose. The gentleman is certainly mistaken, when he relies on that exposition as an authority in his favor. Sir, as I understand the argument, it is only admitted incidental protection may be afforded by duties imposed only for revenue, but that the right is expressly denied of "imposing any additional duty for the purpose of affording that protection." I dismiss this branch of the subject, with the remark, that whether we be right or wrong in our views on this question, the opinion is conscientiously and almost universally en-

tertained throughout the whole South, that the protecting system involves a gross violation of the solemn compact which is the bond of our Union.

I come now, sir, to the question of the policy which ought to be adopted at this important era in the history of our Government. We have arrived at a most interesting crisis in our national affairs—one to which the People have been looking up with intense anxiety for several years past. They have contemplated the extinction of the public debt as the great day of jubilee, when they were to be relieved from the oppressions which they have so long patiently endured? The People of the South, Sir, like the children of Israel of old, have passed through the wilderness, and are now in sight of the promised land. They stand on the top of Mount Pisgah, and look, with delight, at the goodly prospect before them—and it is for you this day to determine, whether they shall perish in the wilderness, or be permitted to possess and enjoy their rich inheritance. Sir, I have shewn that the whole system of duties is oppressive and unequal—that the very action of the Government is so—yet I do not wish gentlemen to suppose that we are disposed to push our claims to an immeasurable extent. No, we will not ask that northern manufactures shall be taxed, because duties, to whatever extent imposed, operate as a tax upon our industry. We are willing to agree that the revenue necessary for the ordinary purposes of the Government shall be levied by duties upon imports. The facility with which indirect taxes may be collected affords an argument in their favor to which we are willing to yield, though we well know that they must operate most injuriously on our interests. But, in yielding this much, we have surely a right to expect that no more money shall be levied in this way than shall be absolutely necessary. We think we have a right to insist, that, on the extinction of the public debt, the twelve millions of dollars heretofore annually appropriated to that object, should no longer be levied; and, further, that no more money shall be raised than may be necessary to meet the ordinary expenditures of the Government. Any other basis of reduction than this must be founded on the idea of a contemplated increase of the public expenditures. And why should they be increased? We have rather a right to expect that they should be diminished. The principal objects of expenditure, for many years past, have been connected with preparations for war; but, with the progress of our works of defence, and the increase of our population, the necessity for this expenditure will, in a great measure cease. Indeed it does appear to me that it will be hardly necessary, hereafter, to seek other security against invasion than will be found in the strong arms and stout hearts of our fellow-citizens. But the gentleman insists that our revenue shall not be reduced below eighteen millions of dollars, while we all know that twelve millions have heretofore furnished an abundant supply for every purpose, including a million a year for internal improvements. The gentleman admits that we ought not to provide for a surplus, and says, with great force and truth, that a division of it among the States would be a departure from all sound principles of government. For, said the gentleman, "to give it back to the States or the individuals from whom it was drawn, in the same proportion, would be a palpable absurdity; while, to distribute it in different proportions, would be an act of gross injustice." I submit whether this argument is not equally applicable to internal improvement. But, waiving this point, I would ask, if we are to have no surplus, why raise eighteen millions of dollars—six millions more than the ordinary expenditures of the government? To provide, says the gentleman, for *contingencies*. But, sir, it is not morally certain that your receipts must exceed your estimates—the reduction of duties will increase importations—and, fix what standard you will, my life upon it, we shall have a surplus, and not a deficit, unless gentlemen mean to provide for some new and grand scheme of national expenditure. Besides, against accidental deficiencies, a sufficient provision will be found in the uncalled for appropriations, always to be found in the Treasury. Having shown the extent to which the revenue ought to be reduced, I proceed to consider *the mode* in which that reduction ought to be effected. The first scheme suggested by the gentleman, is a continuance of existing duties on the unprotected articles, and carrying up the duties on protected articles to prohibition. The gentleman says, however, that he is not in favor of this scheme, because he would put the manufacturers on their good behaviour, by exposing them to foreign competition. But what sort of competition is that to which they are exposed, when entrenched behind a protecting tariff, ranging from fifty to two hundred per cent.? I have shewn that the existing duties are, to a certain extent, prohibitory; and when the gentleman declares himself against prohibition, he seals the condemnation of his own resolution, which proposes to retain the existing system untouched, prohibitions and all.

I come now to the schemes advocated by the gentleman himself. To take off the duties entirely from all the unprotected articles, except wines and silks, and leave them as they are upon the protected articles.

The first objection to this scheme is, that it is proposed by it to take off only $6,000,000 of taxes, even after the Treasury is to be relieved from a charge of $12,000,000 by the extinction of the public debt.—That it proposes, therefore, to create an annual surplus of $6,000,000 beyond the wants of the Government, not only without the smallest necessity, but with the certain effect of changing the character of your Government, and corrupting the people. Why is this surplus to be created? Has the gentleman given a single reason in its favor; or has he not himself sealed the condemnation of his own proposition, when he admitted that no surplus ought to be created for distribution; for if it is not to be in some shape distributed, for what purposes is it to be raised?—The next objection to this scheme is, that it proposes to relieve luxuries from all taxation, while the taxes on the necessaries of life are to remain just as they are; subject to duties of from 50 to 100 per cent. It is true that the gentleman, seeing, I presume, the enormity of the proposition in its original form, now consents that some very moderate duty may be levied on wines and silks. But, sir, I should be glad to know, in what wines and silks differ from the numerous other articles which, by the gentleman's scheme, are to come in duty free. Here is a list of some of them, and it will be for the Senate and the country to say how far it is reasonable or just, that the consumers of these articles shall contribute nothing to the public revenue, while the honest laboring man is to be taxed from 30 to 100 dollars on every hundred dollars which he expends on the woollens, and the flannels, the iron and the sugar, which are indispensable to the health and comfort of himself and family.

"It is one of the grandest farces ever attempted to be played off upon a free people, to see an attempt made to reduce the taxes on olives and capers, anchovies and brandy fruits, mace, cloves, nutmegs, precious stones, alabaster ornaments, cordials, perfumery, artificial flowers, billiard balls, battledores and shuttlecocks, coral beads and gold snuff-boxes, silver spectacles and ivory-headed canes, velvets, and lace, mull muslins and gros de Naples, camel's hair shawls, morocco and prunella shoes, fine cambrics, plated chafing-dishes, porcelain and china dinner and tea sets, gold watches, Cologne water, Champaign and Burgundy wines, oranges and pine-apples, embroidery, ivory fans, fine Irish linens, parasols, centre tables, gilt books, pier looking-glasses, vermicelli and macaroni, Italian marble, mantel ornaments, rouge, essences and court plaster, chessmen, sweet scented soap, silk stockings, gold and silver thimbles, mantel time-pieces, tooth-powder, wax dolls, and a hundred other things used by the rich. We say, it is one of the grandest farces ever played off upon a free people, that such articles as those we have enumerated should be exempted."

I ask for the reason for this distinction which relieves luxuries from taxation, and throws them upon the necessaries of life; which burdens the poor and exempts the rich; and I am told it is necessary to protection. Whose protection? Why, the wealthy proprietors of manufacturing stocks, men who are realizing enormous dividends, drawn from the pockets of the people. Sir, no other reason for this distinction has been, or can be given; for it is acknowledged by all the world, that luxuries are the proper subjects for taxation, and ought rightfully to be taxed higher than the necessaries of life. But here the manufacturers interpose their claims, and the claims of justice are disregarded. Again, sir, these are articles of general consumption; at least among the wealthy; and consumed equally, too, all over the country; and yet they must come in duty free, and the whole revenue of the country be levied on articles, in relation to which, the duties operate most unjustly and unequally; being in truth a bounty to certain portions of the people, and a burden upon others; and yet the Senator tells us he had hoped that such a proposition as this would not only have met the approbation of all parties, but would have been received as a concession to the complaints of the South. How it was possible for the gentleman to have indulged such an expectation, I am utterly unable to comprehend. Sir, what single concession, or the slightest approach towards it, is made by such a proposition? Does it consist in agreeing to take off six millions of taxes, when the demands on the Treasury are to be reduced to double that amount? Has the south ever uttered one word of complaint against the duties which it is proposed to reduce? No. These were imposed for revenue; and against duties fairly levied for that purpose, they have never complained. It is against duties, imposed not for revenue, but protection, that they have been so long and so earnestly remonstrating; and, to quiet their discontents, the proposition is gravely submitted, to take off all the revenue duties, and to leave the protecting duties untouched. Sir, it is not so much the amount of this tax, as its inequality and injustice, which has roused the whole South to determined opposition. And how is it proposed to relieve our complaints? By aggravating that inequality, and extending and perpetuating that injustice. We tell you that the protecting duties operate as a tax upon us, and a bounty upon the tariff States. We insist that it is a violation of the principles on which our Government is founded, and reduces us to a state of colonial vassalage; and this it substantially does, if we are not mistaken in its operation, and Mr. Grattan's definition of a colony is a true one—"a country governed in reference to the interests of another."

Sir, if we are right, this scheme amounts to neither more nor less than a proposition to relieve the tariff States from all taxation, and to throw the whole burden of the government upon the other States.—It is admitted, that the protection enjoyed by the former, even now exceeds the amount of the taxes which they pay, but still they do pay their equal portion of duties on the unprotected articles. But when these are taken off, they will be relieved from taxes altogether. Gentlemen who now hear me, will remember, that when the tariff of 1828 was under discussion here, a Senator from a tariff State rose in his place, and supported the bill on the single ground that it operated as a bounty of a million of dollars per annum to the State he represented. Let us assume that calculation to have been correct, and that the State in question now pays half a million in taxes on the unprotected articles. When you take off the tax and leave the bounty, the bounty will obviously be increased by just half a million, and the State in question will be relieved entirely from taxation.—Such is the compromise proposed to the South. The evils of which we complain are to be increased—the protecting system is to be rivited upon the country beyond all hope of relief; and, we are told, we ought to receive all this as a *concession*. Sir, we say to you, we are willing to submit to have the foreign manufactures for which we exchange our productions taxed for revenue, though we know that such tax must operate as a bounty to the domestic manufacture; and so far diminish the value of our productions, but we invoke you not to aggravate the injustice and inequality of this system, by extending the tax beyond the just revenue standard, and by so arranging the duties as to throw the burden entirely upon the protected articles to relieve the tariff States from all taxation, and to throw the burdens entirely on us. Above all, we call upon you to remember, that the British manufactures on which you propose to throw almost the whole burden of the government, are those which we receive in exchange for our productions—that to burden them is to burden us and that the end of all this may, and probably will be, that we shall be deprived of our best customers, and be cut off from the only sure market for our cotton, rice, and tobacco.

The policy proposed in the amendment which I have submitted, is founded on the just principles I have advocated. The arrangement of the details we are willing to leave to the committee. We do not propose to destroy, or even to injure, the manufacturers. We are willing they should have the incidental protection afforded by a fair revenue system, and on any plan of reduction, the duties and *charges* on the foreign manufacture will not fall much short of 33⅓ per cent.; and surely, sir, if, with a protection equal to one-third of the cost of the article, our manufactures cannot be maintained, they ought to be abandoned at once, since nothing can be clearer than that they would then be sustained at a certain loss to the country. We do not insist on an immediate reduction to the lowest revenue standard. As the public debt is not yet paid, we are willing that the reduction on the protected articles should be gradual—and spread, if gentlemen please, over two or three years; and, if they desire it, we will not object to making an immediate reduction on the unprotected articles, of 10 or 15 per cent. The immediate effect of this plan, so far from being injurious to the manufacturers, will, I am persuaded, serve rather to strengthen them, and even in its ultimate results, no manufacture will be injured that does not depend on protection for its existence, and is not sustained at the public expense. Suppose the duties on the protected articles were now reduced ten per cent. below their present rates, and by subsequent steps carried down gradually to the true revenue standard, what would be the effect of this first reduction of ten per cent.? If a yard of English cloth cost a dollar, paid a duty of fifty per cent., and, with the addition of charges, could be retailed at two dollars, the effect of this reduction would only be to reduce the price to one dollar and ninety cents. So that the protection to the American manufacturer would be lessened only five per cent. Now if this provision were accompanied by an immediate reduction of the duties on the unprotected articles from fifty per cent. to fifteen, would not the manufacturers derive some compensation in the diminished cost of every article which enters into their consumption? and if, in addition to this, there should be a considerable reduction of duties on the raw material, I would submit to their serious consideration, whether their condition then would be worse than it is now. The true policy of the manufacturers, it appears to me, consists in obtaining their raw materials cheap, and having their expenses diminished by taking off unnecessary taxes on their consumption. Sir, if this is to become a manufacturing country, we must look to the markets of the world. A feeble and sickly existence may be preserved at home by a system of protection and of bounties—but to be put on a sure foundation, and to acquire that vigor, strength, and energy, which will enable them to enter into successful competion abroad, with the manufactures of other countries, it is necessary they should be prepared for the contest, by being left, in a great measure, to their own unaided efforts. In one respect, the U. States possesses an advantage over all the world, of which, it seems to me, it would be madness not to avail ourselves. We can reduce the cost of production in every department of industry, to the very lowest rates. Our people are not necessarily borne down by an almost insupportable weight of taxation. We have no debt which can never be paid—no burthensome establishments—no Kings, Lords, and Commons, to eat out the substance of the people. In this consists our great advantage, and it will be our own fault if we do not avail ourselves of it to the fullest extent. This, sir, is not only the favorable moment for adjusting this great question, but if it be suffered to pass away, it can never be recalled. The manufacturers can now be let down without a shock, from the position to which they have been so unjustly elevated. They will now be remunerated for any diminution of their protection; but if the plan proposed in the gentleman's resolution should prevail, the immediate effect will be *an increase of their protection*, an enlargement of their bounty, and, of course, if these are to be reduced hereafter, the shock will be much greater than that to which they would now be subjected. Sir, I do consider that, in making my proposition, I am proving myself a true friend to the manufacturers—and that they are their worst enemies (whatever they may themselves believe) who would adopt the policy embraced in the gentleman's resolution. In this opinion, sir, I find I am not singular. The manufacturers themselves, and some of their ablest and most zealous advocates, have avowed the same sentiments. In a work just put into my hands, containing an exposition of evidence, about to be submitted to Congress, in support of the memorial of the free trade convention, lately convened at Philadelphia, (a work to which I earnestly invite the attention of every member of this body,) I find some extracts from the Register of Hezekiah Niles—certainly one of the most uncompromising champions of the protecting system—which furnishes decisive authority in favor of my opinion. I there find a letter from a person who is represented to be an extensive manufacturer, in which he says:

"*The only true friends of the manufacturers are those who now seek to repeal the ridiculous tariff of* 1828. *Put a duty of revenue alone on cloths*, and remove the duty on wool. It would be much better for us, if we were placed in England; for we could there, with our present hands and advantages, make cloth, send it to New York, pay the duties, and take more money than we do now. *The difference is in the stock;* and this difference is attributable *to the absurdities of the American System*, as it stands. The duties on dye-stuffs, oil, soap, and wool, taken in connexion with the derangement of trade, by making the manufacturer an exporter, amounts to a much higher protection to the foreigner, than all the tariff affords to us. Such are the facts, and such the fruits, of the 'System' which the American manufacturer has toiled to support."

Thus, sir, it will be seen that we who propose to repeal the tariff of '28, "are the only true friends of the manufacturers," and that they are their worst enemies who are striving to perpetuate the "absurdities of the American System." Next we have the opinions of Mr. Niles himself, "that the act of 1828 was the result of a political bargain, and passed on principles disreputable to a Congress of the U. States," to which the enlightened author of the exposition very justly adds, "that nothing can be more obvious than the folly of pretending to encourage manufacturing industry, and at the same time to tax the raw materials, iron, hemp, flax, wool, lead, indigo, and other component parts of manufactures, and constituting the principal value of them, from fifty to two hundred per cent." And here I am willing to rest my case.

The act of 1828, Mr. Niles affirms, '*was the result of a political bargain, and passed on principles disreputable to a Congress of the United States.*"

The gentleman complains of *frauds upon the revenue*—and fraudulent invoices, and smuggling—but it is *his system* which has produced these evils.—Smuggling, from the very nature of things, must exist, when the duties exceed the risk and expense of the illicit intercourse. For a season, sir, the high moral sense of a young and uncorrupted people, may oppose some obstacle to these practices. No government on earth can prevent them. Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power, was unable to maintain his continental system. His prohibitions and restrictions were constantly violated with impunity. Yes, sir, he who sported with kingdoms, who constructed thrones on the ruins of empires, and appointed the officers of his household to fill them; whose armies were his custom-house officers who drew his cordons around the nations which he conquered, was utterly unable to put down the great principles of free trade. It has been well said, sir, "that when all Europe was obedient to his nod—the smuggler disputed his commands, set at nought his edicts, laughed to scorn his power, and overthrew his policy." How is it with England, that sea girt Isle surrounded with a thousand ships, and thirty thousand guardians of her revenue? Sir, do we not all know that smuggling is there a profitable trade, and that the revenue laws of England are constantly violated with impunity? And how is it in Spain? A modern traveller asserts that there are a hundred thousand persons in that unhappy country who live by smuggling, and that there are thirty thousand others, paid by the government, to detect their practice, but who are in league with the offenders; and as to the condition of things in our own country, the gentleman has told us a tale this day, which, if he be not himself deceived, shows what fearful progress these practices have already made. The time was when smuggling was absolutely unknown any where, in this country, as it still is in the Southern States. It is your protecting system which has introduced it. It is the natural consequence of high duties—the evil was foretold, and, as we predicted, it has come upon us. The protecting system has already, in the minds of many, removed the odium which formerly rested on this practice. It was but the last year, that a distinguished Senator rose up in his place here and held this language: 'Your tariff policy compels respectable men to violate your law; you force them to disregard its injunctions, in order to elude its oppression. It was his perfect conviction, that there was not a virtuous man throughout the Union, who would now think it criminal to smuggle into the country every article consumed in it—and why? Because you force them to it in self defence.' Sir, when these sentiments shall become prevalent, what think you will become of that system? How long will it last after the payment of duties shall come to be considered as a badge of servitude?

Mr. PRESIDENT, the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky is, that the protecting system, as it now stands upon your statute-book, shall remain untouched—that all its contradictory provisions, its absurdities, injustice, and inequality, shall be maintained inviolate. Let us look, then, at some of the existing provisions of this system. Some of them, in the exposition to which I have before referred, are detailed with a clearness to which nothing can be added by me. Here are tables of the duties on woollens, flannels, baizes, and carpeting, ranging from forty-five to upwards of two hundred per cent. I will read a few extracts in illustration of the effect of these duties. [Here Mr. HAYNE read several extracts from the work in question, showing that the duties on coarse woollens, such as are used by stage drivers, watermen, and other laborers, for great coats, pea-jackets, &c. are so exorbitantly taxed, as to raise the cost of the articles to about "three times the price which the English laborer has to pay for the same kind of clothing;"—that the Western farmer, in consequence of the high duty, is compelled to pay four dollars a yard for cloth which costs the English farmer but one dollar seventy five cents; that flannels, so indispensable to all the women and children in the country, are subjected to a duty of from ninety to a hundred and fifty per cent, whereby an article which cost in England from eight to nine cents, is sold here for twenty cents, and that which cost in England twenty nine [illegible] our manufacturer can obtain fifty cents for; [illegible]ottons are charged with a duty of from twenty-five to two hundred per cent. whereby the cost to the American consumer is, in many instances, increased one half; and that the duty upon iron is from an hundred and fifty to two hundred and eighty per cent. On this point, Mr. HAYNE read from the report on the blacksmith's petition, made to the Senate during their last session, and quoted the testimony of John Sarchet, a witness examined on oath before the Committee, from which it appeared, "that under the existing rate of duties, a ton of hammers and sledges can be imported, for the use of the American manufacturer of those very articles, at a less cost than the bar iron from which they are made; that wheel-tire has actually been imported, in a finished state, for about forty-seven dollars a ton, while bar iron, suitable for the purpose is selling for about ninety dollars the ton; that tea-trays can be imported for half the price of the raw material out of which they are manufactured; knitting needles for a hundred and forty-three dollars a ton less than the raw materials out of which they are made; that a ton of chain cables can now be imported into this country at a less cost than the rods out of which they are made; and that the necessary consequence has been, that a number of workers in iron, and of mechanics, estimated at one hundred thousand, had their profits so diminished, that Mr. Sarchet had declared, that he had never seen any blacksmiths so poor, or carrying on a less prosperous business, than those of the United States, owing, as he believed, to the high duties they are compelled to pay on the raw iron."]

Look, continued Mr. HAYNE, through your whole protecting system; your duties are every where so arranged as to fall most heavily upon the poor. The poor man is taxed five dollars upon a coat, which cost him ten, and a rich man ten upon one which cost him forty—a tax of eight dollars upon coarse cottons for his wife and children, which cost no more than eight; and the rich man but eight dollars, for what costs him upwards of thirty. Can any thing be conceived more monstrous than the system of *minimums*, to impose a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem on cotton goods, but provide, that, if they should cost less than thirty-five cents per square yard, they shall be *deemed and taken* to have cost thirty-five cents and pay duty accordingly—to provide that a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem shall be imposed upon woollens, but provide that goods which cost more than one dollar, shall be deemed and taken to have cost two dollars and a half. This is like imposing an income tax of fifty per cent., and then providing that every man's income shall be deemed and taken to be three thousand dollars; or a tax of fifty cents per gallon upon stills, and providing that every still shall be considered as containing fifty gallons. Now, are gentlemen prepared to say that such a system as this, with all its imperfections on its head, is to be held as sacred as the laws of the Medes and Persians? I trust not.

Let not gentlemen so far deceive themselves as to suppose, that the opposition of the South to the protecting system is not based on high and lofty principles. It has nothing to do with party politics, or the mere elevation of men. It rises far above all such considerations. Nor is it influenced chiefly by calculations of interest, but is founded in much nobler impulses. The instinct of self-interest might have taught us an easier way of relieving ourselves from this oppression. It wanted but the will, to have supplied ourselves with every article embraced in the protective system, free of duty, without any other participation on our part than a simple consent to receive them. But, sir, we have scorned in a contest for our rights to resort to any but open and fair means to maintain them. The spirit with which we have entered into this business, is akin to that which was kindled in the bosoms of our fathers, when they were made the victims of oppression, and if it has not displayed itself in the same way, it is because we have ever cherished the strongest feelings of confraternity towards our brethren, and the warmest and most devoted attachment to the Union. If we have been, in any degree, divided among ourselves in this matter, the source of that division, let gentlemen be assured, has not arisen so much from any difference of opinion, as to the true character of the oppression, as from the different degrees of hope of redress. All parties have for years past been looking forward to this crisis for the fulfilment of their hopes, or the confirmation of their fears. And God grant that the result may be auspicious.

Sir, I call upon gentlemen on all sides of the House to meet us in the true spirit of conciliation and concession. Remove, I earnestly beseech you, from among us, this never failing source of contention.—Dry up at its source this fountain of the waters of bitterness. Restore that harmony which has been disturbed, that mutual affection and confidence which has been impaired. And it is in your power to do it this day—but there is but one means under Heaven by which it can—by doing EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL.—And be assured, that he to whom the country shall be indebted for this blessing, will be considered as the second founder of the Republic. He will be regarded, in all after times, as the ministering angel visiting the troubled waters of our political dissentions, and restoring to the element its healing virtues.

I will conclude by invoking the authority of one whose name is deservedly dear to the American People; whose life was the practice of virtue; from whose lips there constantly flowed the lessons of political wisdom, and whose example will be to the remotest generations a light to our feet, and a lamp to our path. The restorer of that liberty which Washington achieved; the man, "who saved the Constitution even at its last gasp"—I mean THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In Mr. Jefferson's Inaugural Address, he bears the following strong testimony in favor of the true American System:

"Entertaining a true sense of our equal rights to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our own industry * * enlightened by a benign religion * * with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people?

"Still one thing more, fellow-citizens—a wise and frugal government, which, restraining men from injuring one another, *shall leave them otherwise* FREE TO REGULATE THEIR OWN PURSUITS *of industry and improvement*—and shall not take from the mouth of labor, the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities."

That God may inspire us, gentlemen, and all who are entrusted with the administration of our public affairs, with such dispositions, is my constant prayer to Him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE,
On the nomination of Martin Van Buren.

On the 7th Dec. the nomination was made by the President; from which time until the 13th Jan. no action took place on it.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.—The following motion, submitted by Mr. Holmes, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the nomination of Martin Van Buren be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and that said Committee be instructed to investigate the causes which produced the removal of the late Secretaries of the Treasury and the Navy Departments, and of the Attorney General of the United States, and also the resignations of the Secretaries of the State and War Departments; and report to the Senate whether the only causes of that novel and important political movement are given in the letters of the President of the U. States, addressed on that occasion to the several officers above enumerated; and if not, what were the causes to which these removals and resignations ought to be ascribed. And also, whether the said Martin Van Buren, then Secretary of State, participated in any practices disreputable to the national character, which were designed to operate on the mind of the President of the United States, and calculated to smooth the way to his appointment to the high office to which he has been nominated.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the preceding resolution, the said Committee be further authorized to send for persons and papers, and to compel the attendance before them of such witness or witnesses as they may desire to examine on oath, touching the matter submitted to their investigation; and to report the same to the Senate, with their opinion thereon, together with the nomination aforesaid.

A debate ensued; and, on motion by Mr. Holmes,

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the nomination of Martin Van Buren.

On motion that it lie on the table,

It was determined in the affirmative, Yeas 21, Nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Chambers, Clay, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Tomlinson, Tyler.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum. Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, White, Wilkins.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President determined the question in the affirmative.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.—On motion by Mr. Marcy,

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Martin Van Buren; and after debate,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan 25.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Martin Van Buren, and after debate,

The question was taken—Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Martin Van Buren—and was determined in the *negative*, Yeas 20, Nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President determined the question in the negative.

So it was

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the appointment of Martin Van Buren.

Of the debate which occurred in the course of the above proceedings, those speeches only in opposition to the nomination have as yet been published in the Nat. Intelligencer and U. S. Telegraph. We have not seen one of the speeches in its favor. It is probable, however, that they will appear shortly. We shall publish such extracts as will present a brief view of the grounds taken by each side.

Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, opened the debate. After regretting that duty did not allow him to testify by his vote to the kind feelings he has long entertained for Mr. Van Buren, personally, he proceeds:—

Mr. President, I mean to resist the confirmation of Mr. Van Buren's appointment exclusively on the ground, that in his instructions to Mr. McLane, on the subject of the colonial trade, he has violated the honor of the nation, has wounded its high and elevated character, has evinced a disregard to the interests of the American people—nay, has insulted that people in the person of their government, has attempted to promote the objects of a *party* amongst us, and has disclosed a total ignorance of the proper principles and feelings which should adorn the diplomatist. For proof of these assertions I mean to rely exclusively on his own words, deliberately embodied in a solemn paper, and on those to which he has himself adhered, and found amongst the archives of the Department of which he was then the head.

In directing the attention of the Senate to a particular *part* of the letter of instructions from Mr Van Buren to the American Minister then at the British Court, I disclaim the inference, that the residue of that letter, or that other letters of instruction contain no exceptionable matter. There are many positions which, on another occasion, it would be proper to dispute, and the whole temper and tone of the despatches breathe an air of humility and concession, and conviction of error, and a suppliant entreaty of favor and notice, which no American citizen, who thinks and feels as I think an American freeman should, can regard as the appropriate language of his government, pledged as it is "to ask nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong."

The portion of Mr. Van Buren's work, however, to which I will more particularly allude, is a part of his letter of instruction to Mr. McLane, dated 29th July, 1829. He uses this language:

"The opportunities which you have derived from a participation in our public councils, as well as other sources of information, will enable you to speak with confidence (as far as you may deem it proper and useful so to do) of the respective parts taken by those to whom the administration of this government is now committed, in relation to the course heretofore pursued upon the subject of the colonial trade. The views upon that point have been submitted to the people of the United States; and the counsels by which your conduct is now directed are the result of the judgment expressed by the only earthly tribunal to which the late administration was amenable for its acts. It should be sufficient that the claims set up by them, and which caused the interruption of the trade in question, have been explicitly abandoned by those who first asserted them, and are not revived by their successors. If Great Britain deems it adverse to her interests to allow us to participate in the trade with her colonies, and finds nothing in the extension of it to others to induce her to apply the same rule to us, she will, we hope, be sensible of the propriety of withdrawing her refusal on those grounds. To set up the abandonment of the late administration as the cause of forfeiting privileges which would otherwise be extended to the people of the United States, would, under existing circumstances, be unjust in itself, and could not fail to excite their deepest sensibility. The tone of feeling which a course so unwise and untenable is calculated to produce, would doubtless be greatly modified by the consciousness that Great Britain has by Order in Council, opened her colonial ports to those & France, notwithstanding a similar omission on their part to accept the terms offered by act of July, 1828.

"You cannot press this view of the subject upon the honorable consideration of the British Ministry. It has bearings and relations that reach beyond the immediate question under discussion."

Now, sir, when stripped of its verbiage and reduced to its plain import, what does the Secretary of State here *press so earnestly?* That Mr. McLane, the Minister, who had been a member of the political party of which the then President was the official head (and the Secretary of State a most conspicuous supporter, with imputed anxiety to the reversionary interest in the chief rainship) this Minister, who had been a member of this Senate, and in that character informed of the conflicting views of the different political branches or subdivisions by which the great American family had been agitated, should stoop to avail himself of this personal influence with our family dissensions, to *press* concessions on a foreign Government the misconduct of one of this family in the relations of our Government with that foreign Power, and the more amiable and kind feelings of another division of it. But is *this* the fact? No sir; it is *earnestly pressed* that the *American Government*—the concentrated will of the whole American family, the only legitimate source of communication with foreigners, the only authorised organ of communi-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1832.

The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lately held at Darlington C. H. made the following appointments for Fayetteville District:

Presiding Elder, Nicholas Thally.

Wilmington, Samuel W. Capers—Bladen, J. M. Bradley, John H. Massey—Fayetteville, Benj'n H. Capers—Cheraw, Charles Betts.

The next Annual Conference will be held at Lincolnton, Lincoln county, N. C., January 30th, 1833.

Delegates to the General Conference—Wm. M. Kennedy, Wm. Capers, Samuel Dunwoody, Nicholas Thally, Henry Bass, Malcom McPherson, Hartwell Spain, Charles Betts.

We are struck with the character and the similarity of some of the expressions of several Administration prints in relation to the rejection of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren.—The Globe (the Official paper) calls it a want of courtesy *to the President!*—a violent act—'the first instance in which a President of the United States has been denied the *privilege* of employing, in *his* negotiations abroad, an agent in whom he was disposed to confide."

A writer in the Globe says, "My remedy should go to the root of the evil. Cut them, [the Senators] down to two years, and strip them of the power of confirming and rejecting nominations!"

The Raleigh Star says, "It is an uncourteous and unjustifiable trespass upon the feelings of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and contravention of his *prerogative* to employ an agent possessing his confidence to represent the views of his Administration at a foreign court."

The N. C. Journal says, "That that reason should be cogent, which would warrant a departure from *established precedent*, on the part of the Senate."

There are strong objections to such doctrines as these, especially when put forth by a party which complained so loudly of the extension of Executive powers by a preceding Administration. When Mr. Adams merely claimed, without exercising, a power to appoint Ministers to Panama without consulting the Senate, the present dominant party cried out with one voice against the assertion of a power not granted. The present Executive *has done*, in the case of the Turkish Mission, what Mr. Adams only claimed a right to do. And so well satisfied is this same party, that they now claim for their own President, the unheard-of "privilege." or "prerogative," of appointing whom he pleases to manage "his" negotiations abroad. And this, too, on the ground of "established precedent!"

These doctrines are of a piece with Mr. Van Buren's instructions to Mr. McLane, which have been principally instrumental in causing his rejection. Every thing is considered in a *party* light. But surely "precedent" can confer no "prerogative" superior to the provisions of the Constitution. *That* instrument has given the Senate concurrent power with the President in the appointment of foreign Ministers. And where it has plainly defined their respective powers, a thousand precedents cannot change them. It is only in doubtful cases, that precedents can have any weight.

The tendency of such doctrines (not their intent—of that we do not pretend to judge) is to a Presidency with unlimited powers. We think that the present Administration and its adherents, have committed more sins against the spirit of the Constitution, than any party in power since the days of John Adams. And it is this belief which has placed us in the attitude (neither an agreeable nor a profitable one to an Editor) of a mere looker-on in the approaching contest for the Presidency. Between the two prominent candidates we have no choice.

Since the above was in type, the Nat. Intelligencer has been received containing the proceedings of the Senate, in 1809, in a case very similar to that of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Jefferson nominated Wm. Short, as Minister to Russia, and informed the Senate, that in the recess, he had commissioned Mr. Short, who *had proceeded to St. Petersburg, and was then performing the duties of Minister.* The Senate *unanimously* rejected the nomination, on the ground, in part, that he had resided abroad so long that it was supposed he had lost somewhat of the tone of his purely American feeling. So much for "precedent!"

A strenuous effort is making to enlist public *sympathy* in favor of Mr. Van Buren, for the purpose of effecting his election to the Vice Presidency. Let the people beware. There is hardly a probability that Gen. Jackson will live out a second term, should he be elected. He is near 70 years of age. A man should therefore be selected for the V. P. to whom the people will be willing to confide the Presidency. Is Mr. Van Buren such a man? Undoubtedly not.

For our part, we are satisfied with the rejection, and with the reasons for it; and think that the recent unanimous confirmation of the nomination of all the new Cabinet, and of many other Executive appointments, ought to satisfy the friends of the Administration, that the act was not prompted by a factious spirit, but was founded upon principle. Besides, four of their own party voted against the nomination, which fact of itself is sufficient to acquit the opposition of unworthy motives.

The Globe says that important negotiations will be interrupted by the rejection of Mr. Van Buren; and among them enumerates negotiations in relation to the British "system of Impressment." The National Intelligencer thus happily and patriotically replies:—

"We cannot conceive that any important negotiation can be interrupted by the rejection of Mr. Van Buren; and especially cannot we conceive that any negotiation concerning *Impressment* can be going on between our Minister and the British government. Are we, at this day, to *negociate* for the protection of our ships from robbery of their seamen? What, send a Minister to England to beg, that when she goes to war again, she will "waive" her "system of Impressment!" The very thought of this humiliation in advance is inadmissible. It cannot be. We want no treaty security, no negotiation, about Impressment. The best security is the thunder of our cannon and the valor of our gallant Tars, to be applied to the very *first* instance when hereafter any foreign power shall dare to impress an American seaman."

We are astonished at the violence exhibited by the Administration prints since the rejection of Mr. Van Buren. The Senate is called a "political Bear Garden," and the Senators "an unprincipled coalition," "a foul combination," "infamous," actuated by a "fiendish spirit," and "hatred and malevolence."

Will the people tolerate the application of such furious and disgraceful epithets to the Senate of the United States, for the performance of a sacred duty, and the exercise of an undoubted power? It cannot be.

Congress.—Nothing of much importance has occurred during the week. The Apportionment Bill is still unsettled. Many efforts have been made to substitute other numbers for "48,000," as the ratio, but without avail.

A resolution to inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation for the removal of free blacks, is also under discussion.

In the Senate, Mr. Smith has delivered a speech against Mr. Clay's Tariff resolution, and Mr. Holmes one in favor of it.

We have concluded Mr. Hayne's eloquent and unanswerable speech in to-day's paper.

We have received a letter from Mr. Hughes, the Artist employed to restore the Statue of Washington, in which he says, that he has made every necessary arrangement, for visiting our city to commence the work, the moment the weather becomes more settled.

Ral. Reg.

Communication.

Mr. Hale: If every space in your respectable paper will not have been filled up before this will reach you, pray give it one insertion.

Many of the opponents of the present administration in this district are desirous of getting up a Clay Ticket. No step would be better, perhaps, than for the friends in each Electoral District to recommend to their distant brethren a gentleman suitable for this purpose. Let a Delegate be sent from each County in the District, to meet at the court-house in the central county, with power to choose an Electoral candidate. If time is taken by the forelock, this may be effected without inconvenience, at the approaching Spring Courts. Let the counties of Cumberland & Robeson choose their Delegates on Mondays of their next County Courts, and the other three counties, on the Mondays of their respective Superior Courts. And let the several Delegates have their college at Rockingham on Thursday of the Superior Court for the county of Richmond. If no better shall be devised in due season, the course here recommended will be pursued in the county in which the writer lives.

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti, si non, his utere mecum.

Let no National Republican be discouraged, if he is told that he strives in vain against such a majority. Let him remember, that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong: that he is contending for principle, as well as for men; that silence would be construed into approbation of the many alarming doctrines countenanced and advocated by the present Administration. Let him not forget that the Federal Supreme Court, *that heart* of our system, which diffuses vitality and health "through all the members of the embodied State," has been assailed; that obligatory laws and treaties have been thrown aside as unworthy of executive notice, and that the unalienable right of thinking has been proscribed and punished. Let him remember these and many other sins of omission and commission which will be made known before the day of retribution, and he must agree with me, that every citizen should be at his post; that the republic demands his help to stay her downward course, and that he should devote himself, with enlightened understanding, at the approaching crisis, to his conscience, his country and his God.

CIVIS.

POSTSCRIPT.

Arrivals at Charleston and Savannah bring London and Liverpool papers to the 22d Dec. and Havre to the 29th. The intermediate dates from the early part of the month, are, however, wanting.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool is stated to have declined—the Harve Market was firm.

Total cases of Cholera at Sunderland 522, of which 184 died.

London letters of 26th December, announce that the Ministers had detemined to create 36 new Peers. Parliament had adjourned to the 17th January.

The Reform Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on the 17th, by a majority of 162—the vote being exactly *two* to *one*. The question now comes, "what will the Lords do"—and the *Times* says—"that, we fear, is too plain, and the nation must in that quarter be prepared for the worst"—and adds, "there is but one course—let the truth be proclaimed thoughout the empire—there is no other course but a creation of Peers—a bold and powerful creation of liberal Peers—or Great Britain, before the Summer returns, will be one scene of blood and terror."

The insurrection at Lyons appears to have been quelled without bloodshed.

The Republican and Aristocratic parties were again in arms—in Switzerland, the latter had so far maintained the ascendancy. The Canton Neufchatel had been the theatre of much bloodshed.

On the whole, the feelings of the French people seem more and more alienated from their present rulers, and no great confidence appears to exist in the actual state of things.

The Cholera had not reached France, and is hardly spoken of.

Gen. Torrijos, with some sixty followers, has recently made a futile attempt to revolutionize Spain. They issued forth from some town on the Barbary Coast, and having fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, the leader had been executed.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.—The demand for cotton is steady; the sales including those by auction, have reached 18,400 bags.

Business at Birmingham.—The trades of this town are generally in a more alarming and depressed state than has been known for many years. Failures are almost daily occurring, and unless some efficient measure of relief speedily takes place serious results may be anticipated before Christmas.

The general impression in Birmingham, as in London is, that an alarming crisis in the commercial world is fast approaching.—*Birmingham Journal.*

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other nations—that this *Government*, in the person of its late Administration," should be bowed down in dishonor and in degradation at the feet of Lord Aberdeen, the delegated but humble personation of the British Monarch. Yes, sir, the unheard of, the unparalleled, the most revolting experiment was to be tried, (other supplications having failed to move the object sympathy,) how far an unsparing condemnation of themselves would disarm a British throne of its haughty and supercilious disdain of a just and an honest demand. I say, sir, it was novel and unheard of. I repeat it. Let the past history of this proud Republic be minutely interrogated—Ay, in the many political changes of its agents, which by the terms of its organization, it must witness, let it be sought; let the pages of Adams, of Jefferson, of Madison, Monroe and the last Adams, be diligently inquired of. And no voice responds to countenance this degrading, this disgraceful operation by which the Government is humbled into a penitential confession of its transgressions to appease a foreign King or to mollify the wrath or conciliate the favor of a foreign power.

Not only, Mr. President, do the fair and unadulterated pages of American Diplomacy refuse countenance to such miserable self-abasement, but, sir, the history of all the civilized nations of the Earth throw up upon it the indelible character of a gratuitous prostitution, unaided by precedent, unwarranted by any parallel. Sir, it adds to the deep condemnation which belongs to this subject, that it was as useless as unproductive of gain as it was disgraceful in itself. Can the imagination conceive how benefit could possibly arise, or be supposed to arise, from the abject confession of "wrong," by repudiating the claims of the Government as "American pretensions" explicitly abandoned by those who first asserted them, "not revived by their successors," who are instructed by counsels that "are the result of the judgment expressed by the only earthly tribunal to which the *late administration* was amenable for its acts?" What possible advantage, I ask, could be anticipated from the position of a prostrate suppliant, who, from the depths of degradation and abasement, should thus beseech a foreign Diplomatist, that would not accorded to a civil and high-minded application, based upon the suggestion, that however the American Government was convinced of its claims to high- and other terms, it was yet willing, in a spirit of kindness, and in an anxious desire to terminate old and agitated questions of disagreement to waive the further prosecution of those claims, and thereby to prove the sincerity of its desire for an amicable adjustment? But, sir, I come now to that consideration which stamps upon this subject its peculiar character, which sets it off in colors of a still darker hue, and which must leave us to infer, that no sense want of manly, stern republican feeling of self-respect, not the unobserved prostration or careless disregard of national dignity and character, not alone cold and callous insensibility to those feelings of polished pride, of nice and delicate honor which rallies into active resistance at even the appearance of rebuke, but that some more latent motive of profound *effect*, has caused this deep dyed stain upon the nation's history and its fame. Sir, as if it were not enough to bow down the knee and supplicate meekness in terms of doleful regrets for wrongs, and anxious solicitude to repair them, as if it were not enough to open to a Foreign Power the history of our internal disputes and political divisions, and ask them to consider one party here as more kind in their feelings, more reasonable in their demands, more conciliating in their tone, and, therefore, more entitled to hope for the favorable notice of England, as if the measure of our degradation was not to be accomplished by a gratuitous concession of acknowledged injustice of "American pretensions" "abandoned," the Secretary has resorted, in the absence of other provocations, to misstatements of fact to create a condition of things, for the purpose of giving color to the fierceness and uncovert wrath which claims at his political adversaries.

Sir, I say, and the diplomatic history of the nation will prove that the statement made in this particular charge of the Secretary is false in fact,—yes, sir, palpably false. What is it? "The claims set up by Texas, and which caused the interruption of the trade in question, have been *explicitly abandoned* by those who *first asserted them.*" Now, the first branch of this proposition is utterly without foundation we all know. The last Administration *explicitly abandoned* no claims which it set up, nor did any claims set up by it cause the interruption of the trade. The last Administration was willing to negotiate on the subject of the trade, but the British Government refused to meet their proposal, although made in the most extended and liberal feeling of compromise. Let the correspondence of our Secretary of State, and the Message of the President prove this. But unfounded as is the branch of the assertion, how manifestly and obviously more so, how profoundly destitute of even the shadow of correctness is the other which declares that the miscalled "American pretensions" were *first asserted* by the last Administration. Why, sir, does not every one know that in this respect the last Administration did but pursue the settled and fixed purpose of the Administration that preceded it, and that these "pretensions" did not even commence then? For all Administrations had indulged these pretensions. The last Administration, the *first* to assert them! Truly, this must have amused the intelligent diplomatist to whom the Envoy was directed to make the communication.

No I am wrong in this conjecture, for I believe from my reading of Mr. McLane's letters to his Lordship, that the experiment was not made upon his ignorance of what every page in the diplomacy of his own country would have taught him. No, sir, this notion of their being *first asserted* by the late administration did not, I believe, find place in those letters. But "bearings and relations that reach beyond the immediate question" were in the view of the Secretary—it is not for me to divine. He speaks in another part of these instructions of "the impropriety of suffering any feelings that can find their origin in the past pretensions of this Government, to have an adverse influence upon the present conduct of Great Britain." Sir, I do not mean to follow the Secretary in his dark and mysterious language. The plain and undoubted import of that which unfortunately for the Secretary's character, can admit of but one reading is enough for me. No man in my poor judgment can ask me to confide to *his* care the dignity of the nation and the honor, who has arrayed one political division of the People against the Government. Sir, what is to be the result? How may this very doctrine recoil on himself? In the same terms may a British Secretary for Foreign Affairs now say to him "I do not respect your opinions as those of the American People: your President is about to witness the termination of his period of office; a new election is to be made, the People, the proper tribunal to pass upon his measures, may not sustain him. I appeal from your judgment, and submit the matter to their's, and until their sentence is recorded, I can only regard *your administration* as you have regarded the late *administration.*" Yes, sir, these are legitimate consequences of such doctrine, involving a perfect and entire surrender of all consideration abroad, and all national pride at home. To an individual who has thus outraged the character properly belonging to a great and high-minded nation of freemen, who has prostrated their dignity, and brought disgrace and dishonor upon their diplomatic reputation, I never can advise the President to confide the preservation of its respect abroad: and this *first assertion* of a course pregnant with every thing that threatens the pride, and dignity and honor of the American Republic, will, I trust, be marked by the most decisive reprobation of an American Senate.

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, took the same ground, as did Mr. Foot and Mr. Webster, and concluded his speech as follows:—

"Sir, I submit to you, and to the candor of all just men, if I am not right in saying, that the pervading topic, through the whole, is, not American rights, not American interests, not American defence, but denunciation of past *pretensions* of our own country, reflections on the past Administration, and exultation and a loud claim of merit, for the Administration now in power. Sir, I would forgive mistakes; I would pardon the want of information; I would pardon almost any thing, where I saw true patriotism and sound American feeling: but I cannot forgive the sacrifice of this feeling to mere party. I cannot concur in sending abroad a public agent who has not conceptions so large and liberal, as to feel, that in the presence of foreign Courts, amidst the monarchs of Europe, he is to stand up for his country, and his whole country; that no jot nor tittle of her honor is to come to harm in his hands; that he is not to suffer others to reproach either his Government or his Country, and far less is he himself to reproach either; that he is to have no objects in his eye but American objects, and no heart in his bosom but an American heart; and that he is to forget self, to forget party, to forget every sinister and narrow feeling, in his proud and lofty attachment to the Republic, whose commission he bears.

Mr. President, I have discharged an exceedingly unpleasant duty, the most unpleasant of my public life. But I have looked upon it *as a duty*, and it was not to be shunned. And, sir, however unimportant may be the opinion of so humble an individual as myself, I now only wish that I might be heard by every Independent Freeman in the United States, by the British Minister, and the British King, and by every Minister and every crowned head in Europe, while standing here in my place, I pronounce my rebuke, as solemnly and as decisively as I can, upon this first instance, in which an American Minister has been sent abroad, as the Representative of his Party, and not as the Representative of his country."

Mr. Clay urged objections to other parts of Mr. Van Buren's instructions to Mr. McLane, and exposed their want of patriotism and of truth. He also said,—

"I have another objection to this nomination. I believe, upon circumstances which satisfy my mind, that to this gentleman is principally to be ascribed the introduction of the odious system of proscription for the exercise of the elective franchise, in the government of the United States. I understand that is the system on which the party in his own State, of which he is the reputed head, constantly acts. He was among the first of Secretaries to apply that system to the dismission of Clerks in his Department, known to me to be highly meritorious, and among them one who is now a Representative in the other House. It is a detestible system, drawn from the worst periods of the Roman Republic; and if it were to be perpetuated; if the offices, honors and dignities of the people were to be put up to a scramble, to be decided by the result of every Presidential election, our government and institutions, becoming intolerable, would finally end in a despotism as inexorable as that at Constantinople."

Mr. Poindexter's speech is of a character to require more room than we have now to spare. We shall therefore endeavor to give a considerable extract in our next.

Mr. Miller's objections were based chiefly on Mr. Van Buren's practices whilst Secretary of State, to promote his own ambitious views. He charged him with exercising the patronage of the government,—procuring the appointment of his particular friends to offices,—establishing the Globe,—causing the breach between the Pres't and V. P., &c.—all with a view to his own future advancement.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of this town and its vicinity, interested in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail road, was held in the Town Hall on Monday the 23d inst. Gabriel Holmes, Esq. was called to the Chair and J. A. Taylor, appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen in highly animated speeches, showing very *conclusively* from *facts* laid before the meeting, that the enterprize could not but prove successful—that it would assuredly create an important crisis, teeming with consequences of good to our State, and of profit to the stockholders; and that the charter when compared with other rail road charters is decidedly more inviting to capitalists than any other heretofore granted in our country.

Several resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, expressive of the unreserved confidence of the citizens in the success of the enterprize, and Committees were appointed, charged with the duty of giving efficiency to the wishes and objects of the meeting.

We cannot refrain from expressing our high gratification at the very favorable disposition which seems to pervade our citizens as to the issue of this, we have no doubt, very profitable and important undertaking; and from the consideration we have given the subject, feel satisfied it can and will be accomplished at a very reasonable expenditure of time and money.—*Wilmington Recorder.*

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Savannah, February 1.

By the ship Atlantic, from Liverpool, reported below in our last, we last evening received a Liverpool paper of Monday, 5th December, and another of the 2d. The commercial intelligence shows a decline of 1-8 on Cottons generally.

London, December 3.

We received last night the Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday. No news of importance yet from Lyons. The last accounts received by the government were from Marshal Soult, at Trevoux, and were dated "one o'clock, of the 20th." They state merely, that tranquillity continued to prevail at Lyons. The Marshal and Duke of Orleans, at that time, had not reached the place, nor had the King's troops effected a re-entry. General Roguet continued to increase his military masses, and new misgivings as to his real intentions, founded upon these measures, had begun again to disturb the workmen and the citizens. The workmen seem to be now striving, by every means in their power, to disarm that vengeance which they are aware their proceedings have provoked. Upon the delicate and difficult question of an increase of wages to the workmen, no decision has been yet come to; but, it would appear, from the motion of the Minister of France, in the Chamber, on Wednesday, that government feel the necessity of immediately placing a fund at the disposal of the local authorities of Lyons for the relief of the workmen. This, in itself, is a material and seasonable concession to the necessary claims of these poor people.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 3.—The import this week is 10,033 bags, and the sales reach 18,760 bags, at a decline generally of ⅛d. per lb.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. to Messrs. Willkings & Co. T Sandford & Co., T. Cochran, T. Fuller, G. McNeill, G. Deming, J. M Dobbin, W. L. Hawley, Hall & Johnson, H. H Potter, of this place. And Wm. Green, S Moore, Hillsboro,' G. V. Massey, Mines, Burke.

On Monday morning, Henrietta Steam Boat, Capt. Tawes, and Tow Boat Only Son, with Merchandize for Jas. Baker, G McNeill, J. C. Latta, A. Kimball, G. Hurlbutt, Willkings & Co., J. Huske & Son, T. Sandford & Co., Yarbrough & Ray, Hall & Johnson, J. M Dobbin, C P Mallett, and Pond & Brooks.

DEPARTED, Sunday, Steamer J. Walker, with Cotton, Flour, Tobacco, Bacon, and Feathers, for C. T. Haigh, J. Waddill, T. Fuller, J. M. Dobbin, and others. Having in tow, boat Eliza Neal, with a full freight of Cotton, Flour, &c. for Messrs. Dobbin, Haigh, Blake, McNeill, and others.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber having determined to close his business in this place, would offer the following articles low for cash, viz:—Coffee, loaf and brown Sugar, Molasses, Swedes and English Iron, Salt, German and blister Steel, Cotton Bagging and Rope, Pepper and Spice, Mackerel and Mullets, fur and wool Hats, Corn, Bacon, (put up for family use) together with a great many other articles.

JAS. G. COOK,
Foot of Hay Mount.

February 7, 1832. 66-2w.

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED PER STAMBOAT JOHN WALKER,

59 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
6 do. Porto Rico SUGAR.
In Store,

A few tons of LOGWOOD, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 6.

Salt.

2500 Bushels Cadiz *SALT*, received per boat Clarendon, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 6.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

For Rent.

THE Store lately occupied by
C. T BAUGHAN.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 Bags prime Coffee.
WILLKINGS & Co.

February 7, 1832.

Just Received,

ON consignment, and will be sold low for cash, an assortment of
Men's Brogans and Shoes.
A. KIMBALL.

February 7.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale by
A. KIMBALL.

February 7.

MACKEREL, &c.

20 Barrels No 1 and 2, } Fall caught Mackerel.
20 ½ Bbls. No 1, }
50 Boxes Prime COD FISH,
Received per Steam Boat and Only Son,
for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

February 7. 66-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

20 Barrels N. E. RUM,
5 qr. Casks Teneriffe WINE,
10 bbls. Lump SUGAR,
5 Boxes CORDIAL,
3 Kegs SALT PETRE.

AMOS KIMBALL.

February 7. 66-tf.

Coffee, Rum, &c.

12 Bags good Coffee,
10 Bbls. N E. Rum,
30 Boxes Codfish, (put up for family use)
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,

Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 7.

STEAM BOAT STOCK for sale.

On Monday, the 2d day of April next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, one-half of the HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT, her three Tow Boats, CLARENDON, ONLY SON, and MESSENGER, and the Flat SPIDER, being one-half of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, incorporated in 1827 and 1828, for twenty-one years. The above Stock will be sold in any number of Shares to suit purchasers. The Henrietta has undergone a thorough repair last Fall, and the Tow Boats are all nearly new and in good repair. Any information required can be obtained by application to the Subscriber. Terms made known at sale.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Attorney*
of B. Rush, Proprietor.

Fayetteville, February 6, 1832. 66ts.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, will please present them to the Subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Ag't H. S. B. CO.*

Fayetteville, February 6, 1832. 66ts.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale at the Book Store of
JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Feb. 7. 66 tf.

POETRY.

Selected for the Observer—By DURIMEL.

SILENT GLANCES.

Oh! there are moments, dear and bright,
When love's delicious spring is dawning,
Soft as the rays of quivering light,
That make the early smiles of morning.

'Tis when warm blushes paint the cheek,
When doubt the thrill of bliss enhances,
And trembling lovers fear to speak,
Yet tell their hopes by silent glances.

And when young love rewards their pain,
The heart to rosy joys beguiling:
When pleasure wreathes the myrtle chain,
And life's gay scene is fair and smiling,

Oft shall they fondly trace the days,
When, wrapt in fancy's wishing trances,
They sigh'd and watch'd and lov'd to gaze,
And told their hopes by—*silent glances.*

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good.)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,

ALSO,

A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-tf

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26 38tf.

PAINTING.

WHEELER & SIMMONS having this day associated themselves in Copartnership, will paint Coaches, Signs and Houses, Limner and Ornamental Work of all descriptions, at the lowest prices. They have taken a Shop opposite Geo. McNeill's Store, foot of Haymount.

N. B. Old Chairs repainted and regilt or bronzed. All orders punctually attended to.

December 13, 1831. 58-3m.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

WINDSOR CHAIRS

10 doz. yellow and green Windsor CHAIRS, received per Boat Henry Clay, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT,

Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞ Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State,* a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

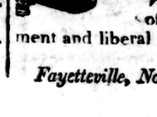
JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville. Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.



Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. [52-tf.]

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE,* all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,* &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞ I would hire out by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 54tf.*ap'l.*

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.

ALSO,

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS.

☞ The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.

Fayetteville, October 26. 51-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1831.

Philip Brooks & Wife, and others, vs. Daniel McNeill & Levin Hainsworth. } *Petition for Partition of Hannah Ducksworth's Estate.*

IT appearing to the Court, that Levin Hainsworth, one of the Defendants in this case, resides out of this State, therefore it is *Ordered,* by said Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer,* for six weeks, that unless the said Levin Hainsworth appear at our next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, and then and there answer said Petition, it will be heard exparte as to him, and decreed accordingly.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

December 15, 1831. 61.6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 31. 32-tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

To Hire,

TWO smart Negro *BOYS*, about 12 years old. Apply at this Office.

January 24. 64tf.

NEGROES for Sale.

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit. Apply to the Editor.

January 24.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

The last Call.

THE Subscriber, advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications,* or *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, on the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their notes and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officer for collection. HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, December 1831. 58tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28*th*, 1831.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Boat Geo. Washington, and for sale by the Subscriber,

22 Bedsteads,
2 Work Stands,
6 Rocking Chairs,
24 Windsor Chairs,
36 Jars Pickles,
12 do. Pickles and Peppers.

AMOS KIMBALL.

December 27. 59tf

CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the Cabinet Business in his New House on Hay street, near Eccles's Bridge, and a few rods north of the Market House, where, by diligent attention to the business, with the assistance of good workmen, and a selection of choice materials, he flatters himself with giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with applications. He has for sale a small but select assortment of articles in his line, of a superior quality, selected in N. York by a judge, consisting in part of

GLASS, Pearl, Rose, & Brass Knobs, assorted sizes,
Secretary, Till, and Cupboard Brass locks,
Chest and trunk do do
Wood screws, Brads and Saddle tacks,
Patent Bedstead fasteners, Bedstead screws & Keys,
Cast and spring steel pannel Saws,
Do Hand, Tennon, Dove tail, bow and frett Saws,
Cast Steel firming and turning Chisels and Gouges,
Stand Ketches, thumb Bolts,
Spanish brown, Venitian red, red Sanders,
Pummice Stone, Glue, and Sand paper,
Hair Cloth, Damask & Blue Moreen,
Oil Cloth, different figures,
Looking Glass plates, 12 x 20 & 14 x 24,
Window do. 10 x 16, 12 x 16 & 13 x 18,
Best copal varnish, Portable Desk Locks & hinges,
Cast Steel plane irons (double,) Tooth plane do.,
2 feet rules & steel bladed squares,
Fore, Jack, smoothing and tooth planes,
Varnishing, Furniture, and dusting brushes, &c. &c.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

December 6th, 1831. 57-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware.
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.

THE FAYETTEVILLE

SELECT SCHOOL

THE next Annual Course of this Seminary will commence on the first Monday of January next, and as heretofore, under the exclusive direction of Charles Stuart, Esq. It is intended that the School will still be very limited in its number of Scholars, but in addition to those whose particular attention will be devoted to the classics, a few will be received and taught exclusively, the English branches of education and the Mathematics, and with this view Mr. William Broadfoot has been employed as an assistant to Mr. Stuart, who we believe to be well qualified to teach those branches, and whose proficiency and regular habits justify us in recommending him to the confidence of parents and guardians.

The price of tuition for the Classical Scholars will be as heretofore, $40 per annum, and to the English Scholars $30 per annum. Board can be obtained in Mr. Stuart's own family at the moderate price of $100, including washing, &c.

C. T. HAIGH,
C. P. MALLETT,
JNO. HUSKE,
ROBT. STRANGE, } *Commissioners.*

December 7, 1831. 57

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1831.

John B. Kelly, vs. Dugald McMillan. } *Original Attachment, levied on Lands.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case, resides out of the State, it is therefore *Ordered.* That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer,* for six weeks, that the Defendant may have notice to be and appear at our next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why said Court shall not order the Land levied on to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

December 15, 1831. 61.6w